

## W. WUNDT (1832 – 1920) AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

Mamayusupova Iroda Khamidovna

Kokan State Pedagogical Institute, Faculty of Social Sciences, Senior Lecturer of the Department of Psychology, Candidate of Psychological Sciences.

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14578049>

**Abstract.** *In the article W. Wundt's views on the development of experimental psychology are shown. He made a great contribution to the development of psychology as a separate science and at the same time it is stated that he created a number of basic methods aimed at studying the practical and theoretical aspects of psychology on a scientific basis. He calls the property of consciousness phenomenalism, the volume of consciousness, unity, the limits of perception, tension, speed, clarity of impressions, the limit of consciousness.*

**Keywords:** *experiment, psychology, formation, practice, theoretical, scientific basis, research, methods, property of consciousness, phenomenalism, the volume of consciousness, perception.*

### В. ВУНДТ (1832 – 1920) И РАЗВИТИЕ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЙ ПСИХОЛОГИИ

**Аннотация.** *В статье показаны взгляды В. Вундта на развитие экспериментальной психологии. Он внес большой вклад в развитие психологии как отдельной науки и в то же время утверждает, что он создал ряд основных методов, направленных на изучение практических и теоретических сторон психологии на научной основе. Свойство сознания он называет феноменализмом, объем сознания, единством, пределы восприятия, напряженностью, скоростью, ясностью впечатлений, пределом сознания.*

**Ключевые слова:** *эксперимент, психология, формирование, практика, теоретический, научная основа, исследование, методы, свойство сознания, феноменализм, объем сознания, восприятие.*

## INTRODUCTION

In the 1870s, there was a need to unite the disparate knowledge of psychology into one scientific direction. Along with the laboratory work of physiologists, evolutionary biology and medical practice began to prepare a new psychology. A world of mental phenomena opened up, where mental phenomena, like other facts of nature, could be objectively studied. It turns out that this mental world has its own laws and causes. This led to the separation of psychology from physiology and philosophy.

## THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

The famous German psychologist, physiologist and philosopher Wilhelm Wundt (1832 – 1920) achieved particularly great success. His work “Fundamentals of Physiological Psychology” (1873–1874) served as a guide to the new science. Wilhelm Wundt was a German psychologist and philosopher, one of the founders of experimental psychology. He made a significant contribution to the development of psychology as a separate discipline and at the same time created a number of basic methods aimed at studying the practical and theoretical aspects of psychology on a scientific basis. Wilhelm Wundt developed a program for psychology as an independent science. In 1879, he opened the first laboratory of experimental psychology in Leipzig, later founded the first institute of special psychology and studied subjects transferred from physiologists – sensations, reaction speed, associations, psychophysical laws. 136 Germans, 14 Americans, 10 Englishmen, 6 Produced Polish, 3 Russian, 2 French specialists. This school produced the first generation of experimental psychologists. "Direct experience" was recognized as a unique method of psychology, and introspection was the main method.

W. Wundt deeply analyzed the problems of consciousness. In his opinion, the property of consciousness includes phenomenalism, the volume of consciousness, unity, the limits of perception, intensity, speed, clarity of impressions, the limit of consciousness. In his opinion, affect is a simultaneous combination of feelings and imagination. Mood occurs with low intensity and duration of emotions. Affects are components of volitional processes. The voluntary process is a holistic process that includes all parts. Conscious phenomena are formed by association and apperception.

Apperception is a special function of consciousness. It determines voluntary human behavior. Thus, according to the established program, intuition, reaction time, associations, attention and the simplest human feelings were studied in the laboratory. On their basis, Wundt formulated the laws of mental life and called some of them principles. The first half of the 19th century is considered to be the period of using the achievements of natural science to understand mental processes. During this period, a number of works were created in various fields of psychology.

Wundt is called the founder of experimental psychology, since he turned psychology into a separate scientific discipline from a discipline that until then had been considered primarily as a philosophical and theoretical activity.

He managed to found the first laboratory at the University of Leipzig in 1879, and this laboratory became one of the first centers engaged in the scientific study of psychology. In this laboratory, Wundt studied the human psyche through experiments and experiments. He tried to study psychology through "data reception" (information, sensations) and "concept" (analysis, thinking).

Wundt's main concepts

1. Self-analysis. One of Wundt's scientific methods was self-analysis. He conducted experiments to understand and study psychological processes, his goal was to observe how people

perceive emotions and thoughts. 2. External and internal divisions: Wundt tried to separate the processes associated with people's voluntary actions (e.g., acting or making decisions) and the will (thinking, perceiving). According to him, we can study completely subjective processes and from this derive new theoretical innovations based on science.

3. Sensory system: Wundt tried to apply the concept of psychology based on people's emotional and intuitive reactions. He says that only such physical and animal reactions can be used in people's interactions with social situations and information.

Wundt, as a central figure in experimental psychology, also sought to explore psychology in scientific laboratories and with the help of experimental methods. Wilhelm Wundt (1832–1920) was a psychologist and one of the founders of experimental psychology. His contributions to science were of great importance in transforming the field into a sophisticated experimental science independent of traditional philosophy. Wundt's work initiated psychological research using experimental methods and focused on the investigation of the internal processes of psychological phenomena (i.e. cognition and emotions).

Wundt's contribution to experimental psychology:

1. The establishment of psychology as an independent science: Wundt wanted psychology to be studied scientifically and to establish itself as a separate science. He moved away from philosophical theories of psychological research and introduced new experimental methods.

2. The establishment of a laboratory: In 1879, Wundt founded a special laboratory for experimental psychology at the University of Leipzig. These are three laboratory psychological studies

## **CONCLUSION**

Wundt's main goal was to explain psychological processes in scientific research in a precise and reproducible way. His work helped develop psychological science independently of philosophy, and his laboratory and books served as tools for modern psychology. One of his main works is "Principles of Psychology" (1874), which outlined the main directions of psychology and methods based on scientific research. His work made it possible to remove psychology from philosophical descriptions in scientific science and continue work based on scientific principles.

Wundt's research provided the emergence of new psychological theories and concepts of psychology. Wilhelm Wundt is one of the founders of experimental psychology, his teaching and scientific works occupy an important place in the modern development of this field. His research developed psychology as a science and opened the way for new methods and directions of scientific research.



Wundt's scientific work, psychological phenomena and inspired the emergence of new paradigms of analytical methods.

His influence has influenced many branches of psychology, including experimental, physiological and social psychology.

## REFERENCES

1. Xamidovna, Mamayusupova Iroda va Mamayusupova I.X. "T.Lirining so'rovnomasi" "Shaxslararo munosabatlar diagnostikasi" metodologiyasi asosida o'smirlar o'rtasidagi konfliktlarning ijtimoiy-psixologik xususiyatlarini o'rganish". Library Progress International 44.3 (2024): 16399-16407.  
[https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ:4JMBOYKVnBMC](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ:4JMBOYKVnBMC)
2. Mamayusupova, I. (2024). O'SGIRLARDA ZAMONAVIY IQTISODIYO'TI YO'LLARINI OLDINI OLISH BO'YICHA PSIXOLOGIK MASLAHATLAR. Zamonaviy fan va tadqiqotlar, 3 (6).  
[https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ:R3hNpaxXUhUC](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ:R3hNpaxXUhUC)
3. Mamayusupova I. TA'LIMNI TASHKILOT SHAKLLARI VA TURLARI //NRJ. – 2024. – T. 1. – Yo'q. 3. – 550-556-betlar.  
[https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ:e5wmG9Sq2KIC](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ:e5wmG9Sq2KIC)
4. Mamayusupova, Iroda, Gulchehra Umurqulova, Dilrabo Abduxoliqova. "O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABDA FIZIKA O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL USULLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING TA'SIRI". Zamonaviy fan va tadqiqotlar 3.5 (2024): 851-856.  
[https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ:TQgYirikUcIC](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ:TQgYirikUcIC)
5. Mamayusupova I. X., Mirhayitova S. OILADA O 'SPIRIN YOSHLARGA BO 'LGAN NIZOLARNI KELIB CHIQISHINI OLDINI OLISHDA PSIXOLOGIK MASLAXATLAR //Inter education & global study. – 2024. – №. 4 (2). – C. 479-486.  
[https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ: Qo2XoVZTnwC](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ: Qo2XoVZTnwC)
6. Xamidovna, Mamayusupova Iroda. "PEDAGOGIK TEXNOLOGIYA TUSHUNCHASI". Xalqaro ilmiy tadqiqotchilar jurnali (IJSR) INDEXING 5.2 (2024): 503-505.  
[https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ:HDshCWvjkbEC](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&cstart=20&pagesize=80&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ:HDshCWvjkbEC)

7. Mamayusupova I., Umurqulova G., Abduxoliqova D. O'RTA TA'LIM MAKTABDA FIZIKA FANINI O'QITISHDA INTERFAOL USULLARDAN FOYDALANISHNING TA'SIRI //Zamonaviy fan va tadqiqotlar. – 2024. – T. 3. – Yo'q. 5. – 851-856-
8. [https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view\\_op=view\\_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ&citation\\_for\\_view=sZY1\\_zEAAAAJ:3fE2CSJlrl8C](https://scholar.google.ru/citations?view_op=view_citation&hl=ru&user=sZY1_zEAAAAJ&citation_for_view=sZY1_zEAAAAJ:3fE2CSJlrl8C)
9. Vygotsky L.S. Historical crisis of psychology. // L.S. Vygotsky Collected works in 6 volumes. - M., Pedagogy, 1982, issue 1, 302–309 b(2).
10. Zhdan A.N. Historical psychology: antiquity to modernity. - M., Russian ped. agency, 1997, 7–18b (2, 3).
11. T. Marcinkovskaya. History of psychology. M., 2006.
12. From G.Dzh. Historical psychology. M., 2004.
13. Teplov B.M. On some general issues of historical psychology development. // B.M. Warm-up Selected works: V 2-x tomaks. M., Pedagogika, 1985, Vol. 2, 191–198b (1, 2).
14. Teplov B. M. On the Culture of Scientific Research. // Ibid., 310–317b (1, 2).
15. Yaroshevsky M. G. M. G. Yaroshevsky History of Psychology. - M., “Mysl’”, 1995, 3–26b (1, 2).
16. Yaroshevsky M. G. On the Formatex of Development of Psychological Knowledge. // M. G. Yaroshevsky Psychology in the 20th Century. Theoretical Problems of Development of Psychological Science. - M., “Politizdat”, 1994, 41–46b (2).